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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

Meeting Between Thiers and Bismarck.

Revolt of the "Reds" at Marseilles.

More Prussian Victories Announced.

Negotiations with Bazaine Continue.

The Loan for the National Defense.

Bonapartist Intrigues at Brussels.

Jacoby and Other Political Prisoners Released.

The Attitude of Russia Creates Uneasiness in England.

ENGLAND.

Meeting Between Thiers and Bismarck.

LONDON, October 26—*The Pall Mall Gazette* announces that a meeting between Thiers and Bismarck has arranged, the Government at Tours having accepted the principles of the armistice.

Trochu Again Defeated.

Trochu made another attempt to force an outlet near Issy on Monday, but was repulsed.

Military Movements.

LONDON, October 26—The Germans, on their westward march, quitted the city of Rosanon, in the Department of Doubs. They took their artillery and ammunition with them. French soldiers and German troops are concentrating at Rheims.

The French commander at Verdun has sent a defiant message to the Prussians.

The Germans refrain from attacking Amiens. The Prussians at Tours are reported to be shelling on Mezieres.

The town of Chateau Dun has been literally destroyed by the Prussians.

Red Republican Revolt at Marseilles.

LONDON, October 26—The troubles at Marseilles are increasing. The Red Republicans are largely in the majority, and the Government sentiment that the Republican authorities at Paris and Tours. They have even gone so far as to offer rewards for Gambetta's head. Gustave Flourens has been finally discharged.

A dispatch from Marseilles this morning states that the pending peace negotiations are likely to initiate a general European conflict. A free pass for Thiers to enter Paris is not expected for a week or ten days.

Nothing certain in the French report of the German evacuation of Orleans. It has been unconfirmed. The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the Hereditary Prince are on the Loire, indications of an immediate advance on Blois and Vendome. They have made heavy requisitions on the people living to and around Chartres.

A Modern Joan of Arc.

LONDON, October 26—Advices from Tours announce that a young girl of that city is creating the most intense excitement by her imitation of the example of Joan of Arc. Hundreds of thousands persons assemble to see the standard. Her appeals for recruits are said to be singularly patriotic and eloquent.

The Armies around Metz and Lorraine.

LONDON, October 26—Sir Francis Head writes to the *Times* deprecating the English protest against annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, feeling that if England had captured and annexed more millions of men than all the rest of Europe together.

Paris Likely to Starve.

LONDON, October 26.—Correspondents report Paris girdled with ruin, and the country outside their walls for miles in desolation.

Art Treasures Removed from Sevres to Versailles.

LONDON, October 26—The Prussians have removed all the art treasures from Sevres to Versailles.

Le Fevre, a member of parliament for reading last evening made a speech to his constituents. He said that since the proclamation of the French Republic, Paris, by her presistency, had become the aggressor, and the English sympathies which were original with the French had now been transferred to the Prussians. Lessing the subject of war, he reprobated all duels, following the example of marrying English Princesses exclusively to Germany Princes.

All Hopes of Peace at an End.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, October 26.—A dispatch has been received by our correspondent at Berlin, from Metz, dated the 24th, announcing that a part of the Bonapartists through Bazaine, by which peace could be restored on the basis of the plebiscite thought to have been finally abandoned, and all hopes of peace are therefore now at an end, and peace can only now be obtained by the intervention of the neutral powers.

When the Prussians will Commence the Bombardment of Paris.

LONDON, October 26—The Prussians again announce that the fire will be opened on Paris on the 29th inst.

One thousand stoves have been ordered for the huts of the Prussians besieging Metz.

General Cambriels claims a victory for the French at Montbeliard on the 15th.

Belgium is again sending troops to the frontier.

The French regard England's last effort at mediation with extreme distrust.

It is reported on the Continent that Queen Victoria has written to the King of Prussia urging him to moderate his demands.

Reception of the Prussians Postponed.

LONDON, October 26—Books for subscriptions to the new French loan have been opened in seventy out of eighty-nine departments of France, nineteen being occupied by the Germans.

The Empress Takes No Part in Peace Negotiations.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, October 25—The following is an authorized statement: Notwithstanding what is insinuated, and even affirmed in certain English journals, the Empress has had no direct part in any one of the combinations referred to having for their object either peace or an armistice. Her salon at Chiselhurst has not become in any sense an official salon. It is still that of an exile, and if the doors are open to those who knock for admittance, it is not to afford a field for discussing peace or war. General Boyer, envoy of Marshal Bazaine, may have approached the Empress with a view to propositions of peace or to be submitted to Prussia, but he was received as any other friend would be. The commissioners of Bismark on a previous occasion, when a former envoy of the Prussian Chancellor came to propose peace, were received by the King who disposed to contest himself with 200,000 France, while the Empress and Prince Imperial were left to their own devices in London. The Empress resided with great energy that so long as there was any question of peace or armistice, the Empress and Prince would hold aloof from every negotiation. The events of the last month have in no wise altered her position, and so far as the efforts of General Boyer have been directed to this point, they have completely failed, nor could the mission of General Boyer have had for its object to consult the Empress on the propriety of the surrender of Metz at this moment. That story is one way of concealing the real object of General Boyer's visit. Marshal Bazaine is confident of the strength of his position and of his ability to defend it successfully against the Prussians.

Advices from Marseilles shows that disorders are still prevalent there. Even the authorities are afraid to interfere.

At Lyons all is quiet. The national guard have greatly assisted local officers in preserving order.

It was rumored last evening that the Prussians were shelling the city of Orleans yesterday.

A Balloon Lodged in a Tree.

TOURS, October 26.—Yesterday a balloon which the authorities were trying to dispatch to Paris was carried against a tree and badly damaged. Another effort will be made tomorrow by a messenger from the government, to be sent to Paris to communicate relative, and will sway the hazardous experiment of visiting Paris by a balloon.

Von Moltke's Birthday—The Combat at Airy.

VERSAILLES October 26 via LONDON—Gen. Von Moltke celebrated his seventieth birthday to-day and received congratulations from the King. Prince Frederick Charles and staff.

The combat at Airy between the second regiment of Germans lost about one hundred killed and wounded. The French loss was serious.

PRUSSIA.

Victories for the Prussians.

CARLSRUHE, October 25—The *Gazette* of this city last evening published dispatches from General Boyer to the Duke of Baden, containing the following intelligence: On saturday there were several victorious engagements on the river Agence, at Voray, Cussey, Arnoon and Geuenevilla. The French losses were severe. Hatfhalfmen, the Baden Grand and Fifth Baden regiments took part in the actions. The German losses were generally insignificant. The following is a report of the casualties suffered by the Baden troops: Killed, seventy-seven; wounded, two hundred—officers, twelve; rank and file, two hundred.

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BERLIN, October 25, via LONDON, October 26.—German negotiations with Bazaine for the capitulation of his army still continues, notwithstanding the disapproval of the French Government.

The Government military authorities believe that Bazaine's surrender will enable the defenses of that city by means of balloons.

The Paris and Orleans Rail way has been nearly destroyed.

The Prussians refuse further parales to captured French soldiers. Wagons are being accumulated that many thus released have resumed service in the French army.

Election for the Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, October 25.—The Prussian election for the new Diet will be held on the 9th and 10th of November.

BELGIUM.

German Unification—Rumors.

BRUSSELS, October 26—Negotiations are between Bismarck and representatives of the various Southern States of Germany regarding the terms of unification has already begun. The Bavarian representative announced that the Government would recommend a military budget and some special taxes, as well as special postal services. He agreed in case these conditions were enforced that Bavaria would be federal parliament shall not participate in discussions of the military budget. It is not thought these terms will be accepted.

Rumors are circulating to-day of negotiations between the Empress Eugenie and the Prussian Government regarding the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, and the question of peace between France and Prussia, but they cannot be traced to a reliable source, and are discredited.

Bonapartist Intrigues.

BRUSSELS, October 26.—This city continues the seat of action of Bonapartist intrigues. *The Independence Belge* still denounces these machinations of International law, and calls upon the Government to expel the culprits.

RUSSIA.

Russian Opinion.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 26.—*The Journal*, the official organ, hopes the discussion of the conditions of peace will not be carried up with discussion of an armistice. The Constituent Assembly is the only competent power to decide that question. The writer hopes that the Government will be confirmed. Garibaldi has successfully attacked the Prussians.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1870. NO. 35.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Management of the Patent Office.

Commissioner Fisher a Well Abused Man—Meeting of the Supreme Court—Sailing of Scientific Parties—Six Gentlemen Decline the English Mission, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 27, 1870.

Abuse of Commissioner Fisher.

The Patent Office is receiving its share of abuse from those who are opposing the reforms the present Commissioner has so successfully introduced. A statement has been widely circulated of late that only 50,000 patents were issued before Commissioner Fisher came into office, and that the number was now over 120,000. The facts are that the first patent signed by Commissioner Fisher was No. 80,257 and the last was 108,748. This is less than twenty thousand in eighteen months, and less per annum than were issued in the two years preceding his administration. The number, instead of increasing, has decreased under the stringent regulations at present enforced. The statements that the Commissioner was ever engaged as a patent agent in any sewing machine case before the Patent Office, or in any other case which has been reviewed under the late act, or that he has granted any patent whatever that was refused by the former Commissioner, Mr. Mudgett, are without the slightest foundation in truth. No application of the kind has ever been before him, and he has never heard or decided any case with which he had anything to do as counsel. It is to be regretted that from the nature of the administration he has opposed the revival and patenting of old cases. This was one of the issues made last winter between himself on the one side and the patent agents and ex-Judge Fisher on the other.

The Supreme Court

Meets in adjourned term on Monday, the 31st. Both the Chief Justice and Mr. Nelson will be absent. The friends of Mr. Chase have information which causes them to fear that he will not be able to resume public duties at present. None but his most intimate friends are admitted to see him.

Sailing of Scientific Parties.

Of the three American parties that expect to observe the coming December eclipse from some of the islands of the Mediterranean, one from the Observatory sailed last Thursday; the second and largest from the Observatory will sail on Wednesday, and the second supply party from the Naval Observatory will sail on November 1st.

Six Declinations.

Senator Morton is the sixth gentleman that has declined the English mission since the resignation of Mr. Motley was requested. The report that several others declined is erroneous.

Heavy Pocket.

The docket of the Circuit Court here is so heavy that Judge Humphreys to-day gave notice that hereafter in addition to the call each day whenever important cases were up for trial.

Personal.

Col. Baston, Solicitor General, arrived tonight, and will enter upon his duties to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, October 25, 1870.

AN ELECTION TO BE CONTESTED.

Ex-Representative Myers, of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District, was in the city on Saturday, and has indicated his intention to contest the election of his opponent, who has a majority of 1,400 on the face of the returns, to show that a large number of voters were coerced against him from Franklin and Somerset counties.

NATURALIZATION CONVENTION.

The Naturalization Convention between the United States and Great Britain is to-day officially published.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued a tax manual for cigar manufacturers, in order to guard against frauds and secure the enforcement of the law.

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Captains Hartwell, W. H. Hugo, De-witt C. Shale, and Major J. M. Goodhue are relieved from duty as Indian agents.

MEETING OF FRENCH SYMPATHIZERS.

A large public meeting expressive of sympathy with the French Republic and suffering French people was held to-night. Thomas J. Durant, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by R. T. Merrick and A. G. Riddle. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

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The election in West Virginia for State officers and Representatives in the Forty-second Congress was held on the 25th inst. The following is a list of candidates to be voted for:

STATE.	Democrats.	Republicans.
Governor	John J. Jacob.	Wm. E. Stevenson.
Judges of Appeals	C. P. T. Moore,	Jas. H. Brown,
	Geo. W. Thompson,	Jos. Snyder,
Secretary of State	J. M. Phelps,	Jas. M. Flues
Auditor	Wm. P. Hubbard,	Jos. S. Darby,
Attorney General	Jos. Scroggs,	A. B. Caldwell.

In 1868 the vote for Governor was as follows: Stevenson, Republican, 26,910; Camden, Democrat, 22,218. Radical majority, 4,717.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist	Democrats.	Republicans.	Maj. in 1868.
1—John J. Davis,	Nathan Goff, Jr.		840 R.
2—Frank Hereford,	Chas. S. Lewis,		1,000 R.
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Referring to a statement which recently appeared in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, that General Schenck had written to a friend that he would not consider the Speakership, the *Journal*, published in the Third Ohio district, says: "This is not precise. The seat is to be contested in the Third district, and the state Third District, who are now preparing for it, in the event of success, will be in the hands of his friends. The *Gazette* may rest assured that the seat will be contested."

A year ago there were five Republican parties in Texas, of whom Governor Davis and Lieutenant Governor Flanagan, and Pendleton Murrah, ex-Governor, were the leaders. Now some of these five have more than doubled the amount of their issues, while the number has increased to fourteen, with a prospect of more. The Democrats have but three months, while the old rebel sneers show on every hand palpable signs of decadence.

The Boston *Post* says that it is evident that Boston, with its "hundred orators" on record, and its orators by the thousand not recorded, should be represented in Congress by the two most eminent members.

Red River advices render it quite certain that M. S. Armstrong, Democrat, is elected delegate to Congress from Dakouah Territory. He had a plurality in the lower part of the Territory over Bentright V. Sprink, Republican, of 1,000 votes. The latter has carried the upper or Red River. Col. Hascock, brother of the General, is elected member of the Legislature from Red River.

The New York *Herald* speculates on the contest in 1872 as follows: Tammany, with "the almighty dollar," has secured and is sure of holding New York. Money conquers everything. In Pennsylvania, Cameron is trying and the Erie ring is irresistible in the State, and the Democratic managers here have only to put their heads together and make a joint stock alliance of all the great railway and telegraph interests of the country to secure a majority at the White House. The New York Central and the Erie are in Democratic hands, and they, together with Tammany, are masters of New York. The Pennsylvania Central has all its pendages are in Republican hands, and Pennsylvania is Republican. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in Democratic hands, and so goes Maryland. The great Pacific Road is under Republican management, and it is building its way into States and Territories from Nebraska and Kansas to the Pacific. Butstill, with Jay Gould and Vanderbilt may form of all our great railway and telegraph companies and consolidate them into a power before which will be hard to beat in 1872, and completely victorious in 1876. If Congress does not secure the control of these roads, this is the way whereby these railways may get the control of President and Congress.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

No Tidings of the Missing Boats of the Cambria—Circular from the Italian Foreign Office—The Contemplated Marriage of the Princess Louise Sanctioned—South American Affairs—The Turi—Death of Viscount Avonmore—The Nomination of the Duke of Aosta to the Spanish Throne Awaits the Sanction of Prussia, &c., &c.

Circular from the Italian Foreign Office—Dissolution of the Chambers.

FLORENCE, October 26—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a circular to the representatives of Italy in foreign countries, denying the assertion made in the late Papal bull relative to the reasons for dissolving the Ecumenical Council. The Minister says Italy has not raised, nor will she raise any obstacle whatever either to the assembling of the Council or the perfect freedom of its discussions.

The *Opinione* says the dissolution of the Italian Chambers is contemplated. Elections for new members will occur in November. Nearly all the journals of Florence are preparing for an early emigration to Rome, which it is considered will ultimately become the capital.

Contemplated Marriage of Princess Louise to Marquis o' Lorenzo.

LONDON, October 26.—It is officially announced that the Queen's daughter, at the Convent at Balmoral, sanctioned the contemplated marriage of Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorenzo.

Affairs in South America.

LISBON, October 26.—The minister ship from Rio Janeiro brings dates of the 18th inst. Lopez Jordan was again defeated by the forces of the Argentine Republic. The Brazilian Cabinet was reconstructed and a moderately conservative Ministry substituted, as follows: Foreign Affairs, Viscount St. Vincent; State, Ovelera; Finance, Hamen; Justice, Barras; Commerce, Teixeira; Marine, Souza Franco Pessoe; War, Caldwell. The Ministers are sores, including one relative to emancipation, have been promised.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes.

LONDON, October 26—The Cambridgeshire stakes yesterday were won by the French colt Adonis.

Death of Viscount Avonmore.

Viscount Avonmore is dead, and is succeeded in the title by Major Yelverton.

No Tidings of the Missing Boats of the Cambria.

LONDON, October 26, 5 P. M.—There are no tidings of the missing boats of the steamer Cambria, and it is now thought they went down with the ship.

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Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, October 26, 1870.

River falling; no rain for past four in the channel. Weather cloudy: thermometer 55° at 5 P. M. D. C.

THE OIL REGIONS.

New Strikes at Brady's Bend, Wetray Farm Shaffer Run, &c., &c.

BRADY'S BEND, October 26—The new "Jennings" well on Armstrong Run, is pumping steadily. Yesterday it flowed fifteen barrels in one hour. They have not yet got through the rock. The well is put down on a 20 barrel one.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 26—A Well on the Kerr Farm was tubed yesterday. Tubing commenced last night, and is now doing fully 15? barrels per day. The well is owned by Mr. Adams, and the lease by McCray & Adams.

OIL CITY, October 26, 1870.—Adams' new 150 bbls well, on Wetray Farm, corner of Third avenue and Smithfield street, where Dr. Phillips was called in attend to the recovered, unconscious driller after a while, and his injuries being dressed he went to his home. Until then he was under the impression he would have been fatally injured.

There is no shed or covering across the pavement at the building as the law requires for the protection of pedestrians, and accidents of the kind are liable to occur again. The Street Commissioner should see that the proper shed be erected over the side walk at once.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—S. D. Rothermel, attorney, yesterday filed, in the Court of Common Pleas, a writ containing a declaration that there was published, in the *Dispatch* of July 9th, 1870, a false, wicked, malicious and scandalous libel, of and concerning W. S. Murdock, by which his character sustained considerable injury. The particulars of the case were set forth in a sorr which accompanied, and concluded by claiming damages to the amount of $10,000. The article published was quite lengthy, and reflected on the character of Mr. Murdock, who was accused of false pretenses before a magistrate on Wyllie avenue. A criminal prosecution for libel is now pending, but Mr. Murdock is determined to seek redress in both courts.

LATE EAST LIBERTY FIRES.

A Succession of Fires in East Liberty—Were They Caused by Incendiaries?—The Burning of a Stable on Tuesday Night—Fire Marshal Butler on the Lookout—He Visits the Scene of the Fire—What Transpired—Testimony, &c., &c.

During the past six months quite a number of fires, more or less destructive, have occurred in the village of East Liberty, Nineteenth ward. The frequent occurrence of these fires, in out of the way places, such as stables, planing mills, carpenter shops, etc., aroused the suspicions of the people that all was not right. Among the fires since April 12, we note the following:

On the 12th April, four fires—planing mill, stable, Strachey's grocery, and school house. Five days later Lydie & Alexander's carpenter shop. Three days after Jacob Mairsell's stable, containing two valuable horses. On the Fourth of July there were two fires, one in the afternoon, consuming Graham & Coon's tin ware and house furnishing establishment, and on the night Henry Rabe's grocery and W. L. Denison's dry goods and grocery stores. On the 20th of September two fires connected with Arp's grocery, was burned. And lastly, on Tuesday night last, two fires were discovered by Thos. Crawford, grocer, and the other by Bowen, baker—were destroyed. These frequently recurring fires, as before stated, aroused the suspicions of the citizens that all was not right, and the facts being made known to the Fire Marshal, Joseph A. Butler, he set to work to ascertain the facts, and, if possible, arrest the guilty parties. Accordingly he yesterday visited East Liberty, and after viewing the scene of the fire on the night before, held an audience with Deputy Mayor Cartwright, and then quietly proceeded to take the testimony of some witnesses, in order to get a basis upon which to issue a warrant for the arrest of a suspected party. Following is the testimony of the witnesses called:

Miss Sophia Black, sworn and examined by Fire Marshal Butler—Was acquainted with Mr. Black, and I reside in East Liberty; was at the entertainment in Lyric Hall on Tuesday night, in company with Mr. John E. Vitridge, of Allegheny city; returned home about ten o'clock; went to bed; was awakened by the fire; came home; had been home about five minutes when I heard the cry of fire, looked out and saw a stable across the street on fire; the Vitridge said there were horses in the stable, and he would go over and help to remove them; he did so; am sure I saw no one on the street, near our house, when I came home.

Henry Rabe, sworn and examined by Fire Marshal Butler—Was aroused by the cry of fire about ten o'clock on Tuesday night; do not know who sounded the alarm; dressed myself hurriedly and went to the scene of the fire; found the stable on fire; Mr. Stoneroad, who resides near the stable; I heard of no matches being found on the premises; Mr. Stoneroad was in the loft calling for water; don't know who he was; a man came down covered with what seemed to be burning hay; I touched the hay off him; do not know who he was nor where he went; I could have put the fire out the first time I first got there with a single bucket of water had it been at hand; do not know who gave the alarm of fire; it was Boatwright or some Crowford's house.

Mr. Stoneroad sworn by Deputy Fire Marshal Cartwright. I am a druggist in East Liberty. A certain Richard Roberts came to my store, and I started for the meeting which was on the show case; this was about ten P. M.; he said, I am going to take a supply of matches," and then left; I followed him out and saw him saw the fire.

The testimony closed here, and the case adjourned until after dinner, when the Marshal and his Deputy resumed their investigations. At 2 o'clock it was determined to arrest one Richard E. Roberts, as the party suspected of firing the stable on Tuesday night. The prisoner was found in the grocery of Ed. Darby and quietly arrested by Deputy Mayor Cartwright, and taken before the officer in charge will be duly reported by Deputy Mayor Cartwright. The prisoner is a young man, and we are informed is quite well connected. He is charged with arson in the first degree, and will have a preliminary hearing before Alderman Gripp this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

We may add, in conclusion, that the man Roberts does not show a clear record, having been once tried and convicted on a charge of horse stealing, and served the penalty of the law through the executive clemency. His breaking away from the officer yesterday will not go much in his favor. These facts we get from the Fire Marshal.

Mr. Roberts is one to both the Fire Marshal and Deputy Mayor Cartwright for their prompt action in the matter, and from what we can learn, and it is to be hoped they will succeed in asserting the majesty of the law, and thus render the lives and property of the citizens of East Liberty and vicinity secure.

A grand ball given at East Liberty offers a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the party who set fire to the stables on Tuesday night. The Fire Marshal will pay an additional $50 for the same purpose.

"GOOD BYE JOHN," &c.

An Irishman Disappears, Leaving a Wife and Nine Children—His Wife Ascertains Where He Was and Goes to Him—Destitute Condition of the Family.

About five months ago, there came here from Waterford, Ireland, an Irishman named John Kane. He settled down in the Twelfth ward, procured employment in the well known Fifth ward foundry of Mr. Wm. Sanford, built a house on Twentieth near Railroad street, where he took his family to live. He was sober, very industrious, and worked hard to support his family. He was a member of no church, however, and although he provided food for the sustenance of his family—a wife and nine children—he neglected to provide the children with clothing. Because of this his wife left them from the cold. He was affectionate, notwithstanding, and otherwise kind to his family.

But to come to the point, we may state that Kane, on Monday last, suddenly disappeared from his home without giving his wife or family a word of warning. To-day the wife was distressed at his non-returning Sunday night, and on Monday search was made for him, but unfortunately to no purpose, as the result goes, but without success. On yesterday the wife called on a ship agent, who sells tickets for Ireland, and she there learned that a man answering the description of her husband had called on him, (the agent) on Monday and procured tickets for Waterford, Ireland. He had paid for the passage, even sent a telegram, got his American money changed into sovereigns, and left for Ireland. He had no money with him. He is to call in the steamer Manitou at ——. The family are in very destitute circumstances, and are receiving no support to draw upon for support. It is stated that the lone woman has two boys, who work and make considerable money, but they have not made anything toward her support. In connection with what work she has done she has managed to provide thus far for her children. The woman is a native of Waterford, and Mayor's office yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining if any means could be devised for the arrest of her recreant lord, in New York, and she was informed that if she had any money to telegraph on there she might possibly succeed. She did not know when she called on the ship agent on Monday but that her husband was then on his way to New York, and that he was to sail in a ship in which he is to sail has not yet gone, he is in New York, and surely hoped that he sent to New York, and that the husband may be arrested. Kane is about forty-two years of age and his wife is about the same. Considerable sympathy is manifested for the unfortunate woman and her family should be cared for by the benevolent people residing near her.

A. P. A.

The Colored Lodge for Pittsburgh

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Grand Lodge of the A. P. A. in this State seems to be rather slow in disposing of business of vital importance to the future prosperity and stability of the order, and lax in discharging its duty to the friends of the Association.

An application was presented to the Grand Lodge several weeks ago, signed by some of our most influential and enterprising colored Protestant citizens, in accordance with the privileges extended to them by the State and United States Grand Lodges, for a charter to institute a new lodge of the A. P. A. in this city.

That charter, it seems, is not yet granted, although several meetings were held by the Philadelphia members of the Grand Lodge to consider the application; and no doubt the whole matter was thoroughly discussed and the laws analyzed and dissected with such sicely that rendered the course of procedure so clear that no hesitancy in granting such petition was lost sight of, as the meeting adjourned without taking a vote on the matter under consideration.

Nearly two months of valuable time has already rolled away, and the light and flashy debates, on a matter of great importance, which should have required a full and final adjudication, and satisfactory settlement of the trifling irregularities (if any such actually exist) just about thirty minutes—not more.

If a petition of foreigns in time of the first action in this matter are of doubtful authority—either of law or jurisdiction, and one that effectively out of place in an organization of this character. The petition could have been acted upon promptly at the close of the meeting, and granted or refused at once; either the one or the other will have to be done sooner or later. The matter now is in the hands of the Grand Lodge and it cannot get out unless it is acted upon. The petition is now in due and proper shape for action, and the charter should have been granted, and a dispensation asked for to institute the lodge; the work would be complete, according to the laws of this order, or any other order, without the necessity of passing a resolution to similar rules.

Bickerings, and frequent interruptions of the proceedings of meetings, often instigated in by some members—sometimes to retard the progress and finally, if possible, prevent the creation of a great, good and noble act, merely to gratify a mob of prejudice that is unassociated by any reason, law or justice—and not characteristic of the spirit which should animate the heart of a true Protestant and good American citizen; neither do they evince that the principles inculcated by the teaching of the Order have been clearly and correctly understood and correctly comprehended by them.

Gentlemen, dispose of this Association in some way, but act honorably and do

A JUSTICE.

BASE BALL MATCH.—A game of base ball was played on Tuesday at New Wilmington, between the Ft. Shaler and the Gibson Club. The game commenced at one o'clock. The playing was very close, but the Gibson Club had the advantage at the beginning. The fourth and fifth innings the Ft. Shafer boys played splendidly and gained rapidly on their opponents. A heavy rain unfortunately prevented the finishing of the game, and only five innings were played. The score stands thus: Gibson Club 17, Ft. Shafer Nine 16; time 75 minutes.

A MISTAKE.—Messrs. Henderson Bros., the New York Agents of the Anchor Line, telegraphed yesterday that Albert Hodson was a passenger on the "Caledonia," and not on the "Cambria." His dispatch to his father, in Indiana, was "safe," instead of "saved;" when, in the light of this explanation, simply meant that he had arrived "safe" out, and not that he had been "saved" from the wreck of the "Cambria."

THE CINCINNATI BRIDGE.—Yesterday morning W. H. Brown, W. M. Clancy, Col. James K. Kerr and B. W. Morgan, left for Cincinnati to conf

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1870.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has been nominating Gen. GRANT for re-election, and saying many favorable things of him which are at the same time all true. As Mr. PHILLIPS seldom says favorable things of anybody, the bare suspicion is awakened that he has heard that his name has been used in connection with the English Mission. Is it possible that he is as human as that?

IT is understood that the Hon. JOHN CESSNA, of the Sixteenth District, proposes to contest the election in his district, in which he was beaten by fifteen votes, on the ground of the colonization of a large number of voters from Franklin and Somerset counties, who, he says, had no legal right of suffrage except in their own district. It is understood that the Hon. D. J. MORRELL will also contest for the seat in the Seventeenth District, frauds having been discovered, whereby an apparent majority of eleven was given to SCOTT, Democrat.

IT is predicted that Collector MURPHY will shortly retire from the New York Custom House, he having failed to satisfy either himself or his friends. He was a Philadelphia Convention Conservative in the times of JOHNSON, and though essentially a "machine" politician, he has had but luck since he went into office. His appointment was intended to unite the party, but it was never so divided as now. His is one among thousands of other instances going to prove that the present system of appointments is a damage to any administration, and that the offices and patronage in general cost more than they are worth. To this conclusion the uphill men—party leaders who have had the greatest experience—are rapidly coming. Reform in the civil service, with the competitive system for one of its main features is what the country needs. Remove the spoils, and parties will be left to organize and fight for principles with their representatives for candidates.

"THE fisheries question would be speedily settled were not Mr. MOTLEY in the way." Such is the word from Washington. The British Government is in a conciliatory mood, and, though still claiming that its actions have been justified, it will waive its privileges for the time being and cease molesting the Massachusetts fishermen, until a final settlement of the difficulties can be reached, in a manner that is expected to suit American interests. Unfortunately Minister MOTLEY sticks in London in a way that is considered disgraceful by sensitive Americans of this generation, and the President does not wish to trust the initiation of such important negotiations to a *pro tempore* ambassador, when his successor may have to finish them on a different basis. As Mr. MOTLEY's removal is claimed to be on the theory that the foreign minister must carry out the plans of the State Department, a change in ministers should not cause a change in the basis of negotiations. And if the work is to be done as easily as has been intimated, Minister MOTLEY may be able to settle the trouble before his successor can reach London, which will not be very soon, according to present appearances.

IT is understood that Governor GEARY will, in his next message, take unqualified ground in favor of Constitutional Reform, and recommend that the Legislature take prompt action in providing for a convention. Public opinion is rapidly forming in support of this measure, which will acquire new strength from the recommendation of his Excellency, than whom no one knows better the necessity for it. We view with no little satisfaction the progress of this sentiment, having been among the very earliest to propose constitutional reform as the only way to remedy abuses which afflict the State. It will not be wise, however, to count on the measure encountering no opposition. It will have strong and persistent opponents, who for the present keep in the background or fight shy. Reforms that purify bode no good to them; and the prevention of special legislation would destroy the means whereby they plunder the public and perpetuate themselves in power. The friends of Reform should be prepared for the ambuscade style of tactics which their opponents have unfoughtedly adopted and will attempt to put in practice.

WHERE it is a point of honor with the Germans to take certain territory from the French, it is just as much a point of honor with the latter to retain it. The feeling on the subject is at once deep and vehement not only with the mass but with the very *elite* of the nation. People who may have taken comparatively little interest in any other national question, certainly people willing to purchase peace by any material sacrifices named by the enemy, feel that the surrender of a part of the French territory with its people, involves national dishonor, and choose to die rather than endure such degradation. A striking illustration of the sentiments of the most worthy portion of the nation is afforded in an appeal, which is published in the late French newspapers. It is contained in a formal letter from M. LAVOULAYE, first Secretary of the French Legation at Brussels, a son of the celebrated professor who wrote *Paris in America*, and is addressed to the German students whom he knew twenty years ago at the University of Heidelberg. The appeal, in spite of the utmost simplicity, presents the obvious arguments against annexation with great cogency and eloquence. It is unlikely that any one of the persons to whom it is addressed could read it unmoved. It is, for the most part, marked by the most admirable tone, and is entirely free from threats or braggadocio. We quote the sentence with which the appeal concludes as an illustration of the feeling with which such a Frenchman as LABOULAYE regards the dismemberment of France:

> In the meantime, comrades, if the struggle must continue, if Paris is reduced by famine (under the guns of the French), if France rises against the yoke of the stranger, I ask you to remember that you have to do with a people used to battle face to face with one of you, even with him who was drawn to murder you with his hand. If I may not succeed in saying this with silence.
>
> Brussels, 25th September. E. LABOULAYE.

IN respect to the Alsatians and the people of German Lotheringen, no great difficulties are apprehended by the conquerors. It is gratifying and not surprising to learn that they are fast becoming reconciled to their destiny as subjects of the great German empire. In the short time during which they have been under the new administration, they have already discovered that their material condition is not going to be worsened by the transfer. As they gradually learn their exemption from the necessity of paying any portion of the tremendous war damages, which must press fearfully upon France for many years, and as time shows them the blessedness of their escape, we may expect them to become enthusiastic in their devotion to their new lords. Their ordinary taxes per head under German rule will be less by rather more than one-half than they were under French rule. By the change they have come into the enjoyment of various economical advantages which they highly prize, and their trade, especially in tobacco and wine has been relieved at once from certain fetters which have interfered seriously with the general prosperity. But the consequence of annexation which perhaps impresses them most favorably, which by itself must seem to compensate many positive advantages resigned (assuming them to have existed) is the cessation of the petty persecutions on account of their language to which they have hitherto been subjected. In the endeavor to make them thoroughly French, the agents of the government, it seems, have dealt with the use of the German tongue as a crime. Little children in the schools, who thoughtlessly or disobediently spoke German, were punished for the offense, by being required to bear on their breasts for a couple of days a tablet inscribed with the words, *Ich habe Deutsch gesprochen*—a humiliating confession of their transgression. It ought also to be known that these schools from which German has been so assiduously excluded have been neither numerous nor good—and there can be little doubt that the prospect of seeing their children educated as children are educated in Germany, will have its influence in reconciling the more intelligent portion of the people to annexation. In Essass, we are told, that a party of considerable force has been formed who are laboring in favor of the measure, though with some reserve in view of the possibility of the restoration of French rule. Indeed, should the German occupation continue a month or two longer, it seems probable that the question of transfer, if put to a popular vote, would be decided largely in the affirmative.

DECLINE OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The author of "Tom Brown" in his Harvard University address expressed a truth which will be generally recognized by the American people, when he told us that we were badly represented, both abroad and at home. Every one knows the sad falling off in the ability and general character of our representation in Congress and the State Legislatures, the general cheapening of office, and the indisposition of men of the first ability and character to enter public life. The era of the JEFFERSONS and MADISONS, of the CLAYS, WEBSTERS and BENTONS, of the SEWARDS, CHASES and FESSENDENS, seems for the present at least to have passed, and their places are filled by the CAMERONS, CHANDLERS, and others of that ilk. We have indeed some able and excellent men in Congress, but the number of these who are conspicuously able does not exceed a dozen. We have many respectable and useful men in our councils, State and National, but few to whom the people look up with the confidence, or at least interest, which statesmanship inspires.

The fact is that while some foreign writers, with a superficial knowledge of the people of the United States, have been misled into the notion that every man here is a politician, the most intelligent citizens of the country take next to no part at all in the business of politics. Commercial enterprise and manufacturing industry, professional, scientific and literary pursuits and the thousand ramifications of business monopolize the talent of the country. Our ablest and best men are not found in public stations, and are seldom ambitions of political or official distinction. We have had cities to build, forests to hew down, and prairies to reclaim. We have had canals to dig, railroads to build, and a vast internal commerce to develop. We have given more attention to general educational interests than any nation. We have had our full share in the advancement of science and in practical invention surpassed all others. In fact, the great minds of the country have not hitherto had the leisure to enter actively into political life. The consequence is that the political management of the country has fallen into second and third rate hands. The Congress of the United States, the highest representative body in the country, very imperfectly represents the ability, learning and enterprise of the country. Statesmanship does not pay. The present is the era of mediocrity in statesmanship, and it is so because the field has been abandoned to mediocres.

There has, however, been a marked improvement in political morals since the early days of the Republic. Political warfare is less bitter. Duellists and men of profligate personal character are to a great extent expelled from the public service. Judges have ceased to harangue the people on politics, and to seek to inflame popular passions against their political adversaries. Drunkenness and gambling are generally reprobated even in the case of Senators and Representatives. On the whole we have improved in political morals. But modern times have developed an odious vice unknown to the early days of the Republic—the meanest and most dangerous of all political crimes, that of bribery and corruption in legislative bodies. It is the crime of mediocres, in whom low cunning frequently supplies the want of ability. The only cure is to press a better class of men into the public service. Indeed our best class is needed to redeem the national character as reflected by the Congress of the United States, and the Legislatures of the several States.

THE difficulty in the way of peace between France and Germany is evidently the determination of the latter to exact and of the former to refuse the cession of territory. According to the *New Yorker Staatszeitung*, it is the almost unanimous conviction of the people of both the North and the South that the honor of the German nation demands that France shall give up the whole of Elsass and the German portion of Lothringen. For a while it was thought, with similar unanimity we presume, that the point of honor required the surrender of Metz. In reference to this, however, doubts are now prevalent. Many are of opinion that it is would not be indelicate to ask every city whose population is completely French, and certain to give their new proprietors considerable trouble for a good many years to come. Military men, naturally animated by a decided repugnance to war from their knowledge of its horrors, and of course anxious to establish a boundary which, the fighting French, in the future, should not feel tempted to assail, were mostly of a mind in thinking that Metz and the line of the Moselle ought to be included in the German territorial acquisition. Having got so strong a barrier in their own possession, they supposed that peace between the two neighbors would be established forever. It is surprising to learn that this boundary is not at present so favorably regarded as it was. This is surprising because people supposed the entire country in question so familiarly known to German military men, even before the war, that new light concerning it was not possible. It appears, however, on careful examination, that nearly the whole valley of the Moselle, especially in the region of Metz, is so perfectly dominated by the heights on the left as to form a strong strategical barrier for the French against the Germans. Hence the engineers conclude that if Metz were appropriated, it would be necessary for the security of Germany to appropriate the entire valley of the Moselle, to get a good defensive line, and consequently to annex a population who could never be amalgamated with the nation who had thus "conveyed" them. Hence the purpose is to demolish the fortifications of Metz and to leave the people under French rule.

THE latest argument of the Cincinnati bridge builders is that the bridge will make that city the head of navigation, by cutting off everything above. This argument amounts to a declaration of intention, and admits the entire argument against the structure. But admit the argument, and let Louisville, or some other point below Cincinnati, attempt to put it in practice, what will Cincinnati think of it then? There is a shamelessness in this argument, with which the bridge builders seek to propitiate the Cincinnatians, that is without a parallel. The destruction of the commerce of the river above is boldly avowed. This commerce amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars annually, and represents tolls to untold millions of capital invested, and means of thousands of persons directly employed. We hope that the avowal has not the sanction of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, which are virtually the Bridge Company. But the argument—if it can be so called—proves too much, and ought to arouse the river country all the way to New Orleans to the character of the proposed outrage. All that country, as well as Cincinnati herself, depends on Pittsburgh for its coal supply. It is this supply that, by making Cincinnati the head of navigation, the Bridge Company propose to cut off. Do the city of Cincinnati and the lower country want this? About vandalism like this it is idle to waste words.

DON MANUEL DELMONTE, who is reported to have been offered the Presidency of Buenos Ayres, is a gentleman to be a fortunate selection, for the best interests of the island. Although his brother is Minister of Justice for Baez, he is believed to have been named by Cabral, who claims to be desirous of yielding his power to some man who can restore peace to the nation. Delmonte is a well educated and talented man, who has had much experience in public affairs, and if he becomes President will probably favor annexation, which even Cabral does not oppose, except that he does not want to have it completed by Baez. Anything which bids fair to restore peace to even one of the Central American republics is to be welcomed.

PENNSYLVANIA seems to be in favor just now at Washington, according to the correspondents. From having no Cabinet officer or prominent man in place, we now hear that a Pennsylvanian is to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that another is talked of for Minister to England and that the Postmaster Generalship is to go to a third, with a chance that still another may be put into the State Department. Very likely.

THERE was imported at New York, last year, from the various South American ports, a little over 3,000,000 lbs. of curled hair, amounting to about 600,000. When imported it is not curled, but in the natural state, just as it is taken from the horses, of which many thousands are killed every year on the vast pampas in Central South America, and is made up into ropes here and afterwards picked by machinery and by hand, when it is ready for use.

OBITUARY.

GEN. HASBROUCK DAVIS.

Gen. Hasbrouck Davis, of Chicago, a Cambria visitor, is a brother of J. Bancroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, and a nephew of Minister Bancroft. He was born at Worcester, and his father was Governor and Senator of Massachusetts. Educated at Williams College and Heidelberg University, he entered the Unitarian ministry. In 1855 he removed to Chicago and practiced law, until the war began, when he went in as Lieutenant Colonel of a cavalry regiment. In 1866 he bought an interest in the Chicago *Republican*, and as its editor acquired an excellent reputation. His friends expected a brilliant future for him on account of his fine talents and high outline. He was forty-two years of age at the time of his death.

W. P. WILLIAMSON.

Wm. Price Williamson, lost on the Cambria, was Chief Engineer of the Confederate Navy. He was a Virginian by birth, and before the war was an engineer in the United States Navy. He superintended the building of the rebel ram Merrimac.

THE manufacture of steel rails has assumed the position of another established industry in the United States, and where the manufacturers had to seek for purchasers a few months ago, they are now overwhelmed with orders. The only are the old works driven up to their full capacity, but they are extending themselves, while new establishments are about to be erected. Every railway traveler in the country has reason to rejoice that the work is going so much in the way of using the steel rails, which increase the ease of movement and speed of trains and lessens the chances for accidents. This new and valuable industry is only three years old in America, yet it has done great things, which would have been impossible without protection. The movement received its great impetus, however, from the Pennsylvania Central Management, which was the first to test and use American Bessemer steel rails on an extensive scale, and whose orders at the old steel works at the Lazaretto. The works now in operation in this county making the Bessemer steel rail have an annual capacity of 100,000 tons, and are situated at Newburg, Ohio, Trenton, New Jersey, Troy, New York, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The last are three miles below the capital city, and is the property of the Pennsylvania Steel Company. This is one of the most important manufacturing establishments in the country, and the *State Journal*, in referring to it with just pride says: "It was erected at a cost of over a million of over $1,000,000, and consists of an iron foundry, a machine shop, a steel foundry, a forge for blooming ingots, with four heating furnaces, and a sup; lied with the largest steam hammer used in this country. There is also a rolling mill, with a 500-horse power train of rollers, furnaces, hammers, saws, presses, drills and all other appliances to complete the establishment.

MANY improvements must still be made before the light-house service is as good as it should be. In the Straits of Mackinaw, it is said, we are told, had the British Government built the light-house that had been asked for on Mistaukine Island, or if the light on Imistaique had been more brilliant. Evidently the light of the future for marine purposes is to be the magneto-electric, provided that inventors succeed in making the apparatus for its use more simple and within the ability of ordinary light-keepers to manage. In this connection it is noted that Holmes's electric lighting apparatus was used successfully for several months at the Lighthouse at Dungeness, on the English Channel; the cost of fuel to work the steam-engine therewith connected did not exceed that of the oil formerly employed; the light possessed remarkable power of penetrating fog; and, although the apparatus was small and the engine of but one or two-horse power, the flame was so brilliant as to be seen even before it had arisen above the horizon. Wilde's improvement on Holmes's machine produced such intense light as, even without a reflector, was estimated to have an intensity equalled to four thousand wax candles, or about twice that of the sun. The expense of such a machine of ordinary size is less than that of gas producing the same effect.

THE recent orders of the Canadian authorities for the arrest of vessels charged with invading the waters of the Dominion against American fishermen, announce that in future the Government will pursue the policy of retaliation applied all American enterprises. The terms of the orders are explicit, and are ordered not to admit any American fishing vessel within three miles of a line drawn across the mouth of any British bay or creek, where the entrance is less than ten miles in width. Officers are instructed to give only one warning, and if that is disregarded compulsory measures may be used. Care must be taken not to exercise the extreme step and seizure against foreign fishing vessels that may have been driven within the proscribed lines by the tides, winds or such cause. The limits of British authority are said to be, of course, exceptional, yet there are apprehensively those that Her Majesty's Government is clearly of the opinion that Great Britain is entitled to under the Convention of 1818. The applied to retaliatory policy, that Congressman Butler proposes violent measures. He is unwilling to wait longer upon the diplomacy that has been exchanging notes upon this subject for nearly sixty years, which is the shortest way to get the fishermen free from to ply their vocation than at any time since the troubles began.

THE officers of the navy have their wrongs to be righted. They complain that while an army officer is honorably retired after forty or more years of consecutive service, or can be sent before a retiring board for examination at any time at the War Department command or directs, a navy officer is peremptorily retired when his name has been borne on the register for forty-five years, or when he attains to the age of sixty-two. The trouble is that there is some option with the Department about retiring an army officer, but the law is peremptory about putting a navy officer out of commission, be he sick or well, willing or unwilling, or not. Reference is made to Admiral Farragut, who was sixty-one years old when the war broke out, and the most of whose years of valuable service have been passed prior to the nation, according to the regulation in question. There seems to be a grievance worthy of redress, and it is to be hoped that Congress will act with justice towards our sailors in regard to the matter.

THE woman's rights leaders of Massachusetts have asked the opinion of every candidate on the ticket in that State in regard to female suffrage, and find none directly opposing it. Therefore they advise the friends of woman suffrage to vote according to their political sympathies, and to oppose only such candidates only as have publicly espoused their cause. They say "scratch remorselessly from your tickets every hostile or doubtful name, and substitute the names of friends in their places. Above all, attend the primary meetings in your Senatorial and Representative districts. Oppose the nomination and election of every opponent of woman suffrage. Secure the nomination and election of members of the Legislature who will vote next winter for the enfranchisement of the women of Massachusetts, and the establishment of a Republican form of government in the old Bay State."

It is now given out by the *Herald's* Washington special that the account in the Boston *Transcript*, purporting to explain the removal of Minister Motley, contains "but a grain of truth, hidden among bushels of misrepresentations," not to say falsifications. It is all "bosh," we are told, to say that it was in any way due to Senator Sumner's opposition to the San Domingo treaty. The correspondent concludes: "Mr. Motley's own deliberate disobedience of orders and refusal to follow explicit instructions, his temperate and inappropriate course generally, were the real objections in the President's mind to his longer continuance at the Court of St. James. The whole business very forcibly suggests that there should be an end of those private removals of high public officers, without the people having an opportunity to know whether the action is right or wrong.

THE German Bianco revolutionary Government in Venezuela seemed to have gained the ascendancy, but it is now yielding to the superior force in the regular government, and it is well that such should be the case, if the stories about Biancoare half of them true. One of them is that he imprisoned the Archbishop of Caracas for refusing to celebrate a *Te Deum* in honor of his victories. He also threatened the leading business men of Caracas imprisoned in their houses and says he will starve them to death unless they pay such sums of money as he demands, and he is carrying on every species of extortion and blackmail unheard of, even in those regions.

AT the cabinet meeting on Tuesday, Secretary Cox voluntarily repudiated the account of differences between him and the President, as given in a Cincinnati *Chronicle* special which the COMMERCIAL has published. Now let the whole discussion be ended by publishing the correspondence that did pass between the President and General Cox.

THE adventures of an American sent recently to have clothes fitted to the extent to which suspicion of Prussian spies is carried. When near Elbeuf, which is situated about four miles from the Paris and Rouen Railway, he was stopped as a spy. The only ground for suspicion was his having hair inclined to be red and something of precision in his gait. On the way to the Mairie's office, a mob shouted "Hang him! Kill him!" and it was with difficulty that he escaped. Before being arrested he left the railway to hire a carriage to go to Elbeuf. The owner, after looking at him closely, said, "Go with me," and he was delivered over to soldiers as a Prussian spy. It was then that these suspicions were dissipated, and that, which so frightened him that he was obliged to ask an escort to Elbeuf, where he was well known.

HERE is a Chicago paragraph, from the *Times* of that city: "It is a somewhat serious fact that, while champagne wine has advanced largely in price, there is no diminution in the supply. This fact may puzzle political economists, but it will please the champagne drinkers. For their particular edification, it may be added that if the European war continues for the next ten years, there will still be no diminution in the supply of champagne. Chicago has facilities for distilling, and it will manufacture wine that are practically inexhaustible. Not unless the drug-shops give out, need there be any apprehension that there will not be any decrease in this creamy tipple."

THERE was imported at New York, last year, from the various South American ports, a little over 3,000,000 lbs. of curled hair, amounting to about 600,000. When imported it is not curled, but in the natural state, just as it is taken from the horses, of which many thousands are killed every year on the vast pampas in Central South America, and is made up into ropes here and afterwards picked by machinery and by hand, when it is ready for use.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

AN AUTUMN HYMN.

BY DR. T. W. PARSONS.

Should Autumn's golden days depart
And never leave behind
A lesson to the grateful heart—
A harvest for the mind?

For Autumn and his golden days,
The soul his goodly things,
We'll sing a cheerful song of praise,
For all that Autumn brings.

Dear God! who gav'st the kindly rain
On Summer's drought to fall,
Thy hand hath made strong the grain:
But Autumn ripened all.

For Autumn's glad and golden days,
For all his blessed things,
We'll sing a cheerful song of praise,
For all that Autumn brings.

Though Autumn sums more coldly shine,
Earth's glory is not lost,
Night bears the Pleiad's radiant sign:
Morn shows the silver frost.

And though his fields be bare and brown,
Old Autumn's praise we'll sing:
October's self shall be his crown,
And Autumn shall be King!

It is the impression of several eminent medical men and of the health authorities, that the well of Governor's Island is thoroughly impregnated with the yellow fever, and that single cases will continue to occur at intervals, in spite of every precaution until a hard frost sets in.

The *Lancet*, good medical authority, says it is a fact, although unknown, that of the passengers in a train which met with a terrible accident lately, all, or very nearly all, who were asleep at the time—escaped uninjured—nature's apparathetic insuring them not only against fractures and concussions, but even against the bad effects of shaking and concussion.

There are now on file in the Treasury Department over 4,000 applications for positions, though there are no vacancies.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* contends that the business of telegraphing has declined in England since the Postoffice Department has taken the charge of transmitting messages. Theestimates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer assumed $600,000 as the profits of the first year of the undertaking, whereas the returns, it is said, now show that the earnings will not pay the expenses. The English Postoffice Department has encountered great trouble in operating the country lines, which are the most expensive and least remunerative, and the deficit in the accounts may have arisen from this cause.

In regard to the six or eight defaulting paymasters of the navy, whose accounts have been found deficient to the amount of over a million dollars, Judge Taber, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, reports "the cases, as far as possible, have been made up for suit, and placed in the hands of the Solicitor of the Treasury." The Auditor neglects to say that the Solicitor has paid no attention to the cases whatever, for no suits have been begun. The Navy Department, however, has organized a court-martial for the trial of the officers as criminals.

It now appears that the "bone-sweaters" no longer sell the fat from dead horses to soap boilers, because the cheap butter makers offer better prices for it.

A. E. Potter, of Oakland, Cal., has invented a new breech-loading, needle cannon, which he claims can be fired 200 times without using the sponge.

The Methodist Episcopal Church will have but two great national camp meetings next year. The first to commence at Round Lake, about ten miles from Saratoga, New York, on the fourth day of July, and the other on the second day of August, at Urbana, Ohio.

The New York *Times*, in speaking of the present law retiring naval officers, says truly, "If officers become incapable of duty from any cause, they must expect to be retired, but it is gross injustice to a deserving class of public servants to force them into private life only because they have happened to live longer than the majority of their professional associates."

It is stated that the steamship Ontario was originally built for the Boston and Liverpool packet business, and which has been lying idle at her berth in East Boston for a long time past, has been chartered to run in the North German line, between the ports of New York and Bremen. The war between France and Prussia has interrupted the business of the German steamers, and the Ontario has been selected to help supply the deficiency, on account of her sailing under a neutral flag.

PERSONAL.

Miss Jeannie Collins, the well-known female reformer in Boston, Mass., has been engaged for some time in perfecting a scheme for the amelioration of the young working women of that city. She has secured two or three rooms on Washington street, furnishing them neatly with a piano, small library, reading newspapers, &c., which are to be free of access to those who desire to avail themselves of the privilege. Miss Collins has named her institution "Bertha's Home," and her design is to make a place where young ladies can meet evenings of recreation, social enjoyment and profit. She essentially those that Her Majesty's Government is clearly of the opinion that Great Britain is entitled to under the Convention of 1818. She applied to retaliatory policy, that Congressman Butler proposes violent measures. He is unwilling to wait longer upon the diplomacy that has been exchanging notes upon this subject for nearly sixty years, which is the shortest way to get the fishermen free from to ply their vocation than at any time since the troubles began.

Bierstadt is about to cruise for a year or more along the Pacific Coast, getting up materials for pictures. He will travel in a yacht, and there will be a party with him. For the rapid transit indispensible by the yacht he will use a jolly boat, fitted with a screw propeller driven by electricity.

Mrs. Hannah McL. Shephard writes some of the most attractive editorials of the New York *Star*.

The story comes from Lexington that on the day before Gen. Lee died a large portrait of him which was hanging in the parlor of his house fell to the floor, breaking the heavy frame surrounding it. A large photograph of him hanging in the photograph gallery in the town, fell from the same time and broke into pieces. There was apparently no disturbing cause or force to produce these accidents.

The right name of Janauschek is Frantiswka Janoswkvova. She is a native of Bohemia, and her first education was a Czechian one.

The late Mr. Balfe, the musical composer, was the father-in-law of Sir John Crampton, late English Minister at Washington and Madrid. Miss Balfe subsequently obtained a divorce from her husband, who was old enough to be her grandfather, and married the son of the Spanish Duke de Frias, and the happy mother of several children.

Calvin Chamberlain, a venerable citizen of Maine, has original views on the labor question. He recently dug seventy bushels of potatoes, with his own hands, in eight hours, one forty-third of a day. He thinks a man at six ought not to work more than eight hours, or dig more than seventy bushels of potatoes in a day.

Commodore Vanderbilt is beginning to disappear from his accustomed haunts. His chair at the whist table is now frequently vacant, and the statement that he is worth more than two years ago was a matter of general comment, is giving way to a slow and measured tread. His family and friends are becoming solicitous concerning his health.

STATE NEWS.

F. H. Shimp's tobacco manufactory in Lancaster was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning, together with 5,000 pounds of leaf and manufactured tobacco.

The Presbyterian church at Reeseville, Chester county, was recently robbed of the carpet and other articles.

D. W. Chandler, a lad of twelve years, of Pensbury township, Chester county, was severely injured while playing ball, on Tuesday last week, and died on Sunday.

Patrick Mack, aged thirty-five, attempted to get on a coal train at Birdsboro station, Berks county, on Saturday, fell between the wheels and was killed. A bottle of whisky found in his pocket is thought to account for the accident.

The Anthracite *Monitor*, organ of the W. B. Ag. in Schuylkill county, says the income of the great majority of miners in the Schuylkill coal region is less than five hundred dollars a year. So much for strikes.

The Democratic township of East Vincent, Chester county, elected William Johnson, a colored man, constable at the late election.

The Tionesta *Forest Republican* says: Now that the streams are rising our lumbermen are as busy as beavers getting all things in readiness to run their lumber to market. The amount of lumber now in the creeks ready for a rise in the river, is fully equal, if not more, than is common at this season of the year.

The Washington *Reporter* of yesterday says: Rev. S. T. Davis, of this place, has accepted a call from the united churches of Lower Buffalo and Pine Grove. Rev. S. C. Hench, of North Springfield, Ohio, has received a unanimous call to the church of Lower Ten Mile, and has signified his acceptance of the same.

The Board of Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College has restored the annual contest, and the committee of the society which fixed the time for the first contest upon the last Tuesday evening of the second session of the College year.

The Shamokin (Northumberland county) *Herald* of last week says: The coal tonnage of our county for September is 133,660 tons, and for the season 741,097 tons, against 113,575 tons for September, 1869, and 672,919 tons for last year to this date. Gain for one month this year 18,405 tons, and for the present season 68,778 tons.

The *Press* thinks Philadelphia ought to have a system of public night schools for the instruction of such apprentices and working boys.

Mr. Benjamin Bannan, the veteran senior editor of the *Miner's Journal*, Pottsville, proposes to give one hundred dollars, and a piece of ground at Green wood, fronting Duke street, for the erection of a monument to the gallant soldiers of Pottsville, who fell during the rebellion. This liberal and patriotic offer is called forth on account of the apathy of the people of that town, and the fact that Tamaqua has already dedicated a monument to her fallen sons.

The Williamsport *Bulletin* puts the following query: "Are the subterranean fires following up the Appalachian chain? and shall we have active volcanoes in our mountains and periodical shocks of earthquakes?" We give it up.

The California Silk Culture

A San Francisco letter to the Chicago *Tribune* says: One of the most important branches of California now being developed is the silk culture. Just before the outbreak of the present European war, there was a large demand in France for silk cocoons to the amount of about 10,000,000 per annum over and above what was produced there. This demand was supplied mostly from Japan, but last spring parties who went through California only very few days before, the purpose of making large contracts for cocoons, were surprised to find that large quantities had been produced in California, and at once contracted for all they could get; and it is now well understood that the amount of California exports of cocoons will be limited only by the amount of her production, as there will be a ready market, at profitable prices, for all that will be produced. The silk culture in California is not only very profitable to the producer, but as interesting as that of wine-growing, and, in ten years, it is not improbable that the silk and wine products of California will be more important than that of gold.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Public Sentiments—Voice of the Press.

[From the Washington (Pa.) Reporter.]

We are well aware that it is argued by many, and with some show of plausibility, that the question of legislative reform is one lying entirely without the province of the State Central Committee, and that its action could be at best but purely recommendatory. Even if this be true, it was all that we desired or needed at the stage of the work when the interference was sought. It was merely an indorsement that was asked by the friends of the measure in the ranks of the Republican party. We simply wanted a declaration on the part of the Executive Committee, that we might go before the people and claim that we were the friends of purity and reform. We had no State Convention this year, and in lieu of that body the tribunal to question the legislative representative of the Republican party in existence, and consequently the only tribunal to which appeal could be made. Had the response been favorable—had the Committee openly and unreservedly declared in favor of a Constitutional Convention in the interests of reform—we are satisfied that the official returns of the late election would have presented a very different showing. The golden opportunity was, however, allowed to pass by, for some unexplained reason, and in consequences the Republican party in Pennsylvania has received a blow from which it will not soon recover. Let the onus of blame rest where it properly belongs.

The only hope left now is that the Legislature may prove wiser than a political committee, and itself take the action so imperatively demanded by the entire people of the State. If the majority in that body shall have become convinced by the lessons of the past few years, and in honesty and sincerity carry out the universal desire of their constituents, the lamentable errors already committed may yet be atoned for. If, on the other hand, the scenes of late years shall be re-enacted; if the men who have worked this fearful corruption in our legislative halls—poisoning every source and channel of political action—shall be enabled to assert their power and again obtain the mastery, then we may bid farewell to every hope of salvation for the future. For the Keystone party of Pennsylvania there will remain only the miserable fate to which their demagogues have persistently wrought to lead it in their base struggles for power and spoil.

We implore the Republican party to take warning. The lessons of the past are not to be misunderstood. The people have furnished them, in terms which cannot be mistaken, of the ultimatum required; and if they will disregard that voice and listen to the allurements of the corrupt and designing desperadoes who seek to climb to power through the fortunes of the party, we may at once bid an eternal adieu to all hope of success in the hereafter. Republican Legislators! shall we have life or death?

TULLAHOMA, TENN.

Dishonest Revenue Officials—How They Operate—Chances for Northern Capitalists and Mechanics.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., October 19, 1870.

This community is under obligation to the COMMERCIAL. Its extended circulation has brought us not only hundreds of visitors, but real settlers of the right ilk; and, now as an occurrence transpired here lately, which will smack of Ku-Kluxism strongly by the time it is retailed in Northern journals, I wish you to allow me to give the particulars. A Government revenue officer invegled a clever young man to join him in running a wild-cat distillery. Now, as it was the special duty of said officer to ferret out these same wild-cat establishments in this neighborhood the young man, unfortunately, did not. It is true his "pard," kept off the United States detectives for some time, by leading them on different trails and confiscating similar "factories" in adjoining counties; but another officer happening to scent on the right trail, came down on Saturday morning and seized the pet distillery. All that day pressed teams were hauling the confiscated barrels of sudden death to this place, where, being shipped immediately on a pressed car, it went gaily on to Wartrace, where said car was necessitated to remain until Monday by reason of the following and village before that time. About twelve o'clock that Saturday night, we heard the tramp of horses in the street, and what was our surprise to learn in the morning, that the boys, headed by the Revenue Distiller, had impressed an engine on the McMinnville road, dashed off to Wartrace, hitched on the whisky car, brought it right through here, and a few miles north of town, unloaded the barrels, rolled them through the fine woods, and reloaded them away to —, well I can't say, where.

In vain the district officer searched for the whisky and men; indeed, we had forgotten all about it until to-day, when the facts that a man belonging to said officer was burned—in retaliation for burning the distillery! The whole Government machinery utterly fails, as the people are not universally detested; who, conducting their affairs in the right way, will have the encouragement of all well disposed citizens. It is the general impression here that the Government receives but little benefit from the efforts of its officers; that this duty is not impartially performed; that personal interest directs every movement. That the Ku Klux leave unhung a large crowd of malefactors who somehow work through the courts of justice, and prey on the law abiding citizens.

The weather is still delightful; quite a number of farms are in market now, about six miles South of this. Quarries of splendid marble lay unworked for want of capital, but seven miles below this point. This is an opportunity for a capitalist. Can you not send a party here to establish an agricultural and manufactory? It annoys me to see car loads pass here daily, and, I feel sure, will be done well the past year; next year we expect to blossom out gorgeously.

W. T. BARNITZ.

LIGHT IN DWELLINGS.

From the American Engineer.

Changes in the construction of buildings intended for the occupation of families are constantly made as science and art indicate improvement; but there is room for much, especially for those who dwell in large cities.

The pale and delicate appearance of many residents of our large cities manifests a lack of robust physical health, and the habitues of many too plainly show a want of vital vigor. Undoubtedly there are various causes for this sickly condition of the minds and bodies of those who dwell in densely populated places, but it is probable that one of them—and not the least important—is that the inhabitants of cities do not get enough of the health-giving light of the sun.

Observation has shown that in the vegetable as well as in the animal kingdom, the action of light is essential to the full development of Nature. Plants which grow in dark places have not the green color which the sun's light gives them, and the effect upon man of the animal creation we find that men who sleep a considerable part of the day and live under gas light, have not the bronzed complexion which the industrious farmer, who spends his days in the fields, enjoys under the rays of the sun, nor do they enjoy that vigorous health which men who live in light possess.

Young women generally desire a fair complexion; but how fearful is the sacrifice made to procure it! Of the women who dwell in cities not one in ten has a clear skin, and in good health, and what a vast amount of physical suffering is endured in consequence of the want of it. In the higher walks of fashion in life where health is wanting, and those who sacrifice it at the shrine of fashion and false notions of delicacy and beauty, entail misery upon themselves and their children. Physicians find a large and profitable item in the expenses of every family, and in a great measure this expenditure which the cost of living results from ignorance or disregard of the laws of our existence. Glass might be advantageously used to a far greater extent than it now is, with undoubted benefit to the health and convenience of the people, and a profusion of light in dwellings would prove a more effective preventive of disease, and many of the "life which flesh is heir to," than the numerous nostrums sold by medical charlatans.

"Let there be light," was the command of Omnipotence, when darkness covered the face of the earth, and we should but ignore the many benefits which this powerful agent, in all the operations of nature, confers upon us.

OHIO NEWS.

The Cleveland *Leader* charges that rowdyism is on the increase in that city, and accounts for it by the increase of population and the license given to prostitution, gambling and intemperance.

The school statistics for Lorain county show that there are 8,222 pupils enrolled, and that the average attendance is 5,447.

William Watson was thrown from a wagon at Elyria, on Saturday, and the wheels passed over his neck, nearly severing the head from the body, and causing instant death.

On Monday, in Cleveland, a little girl, three years old, fell into a cistern, and would have been drowned but for a little boy five years of age, who went to her assistance, and held her until help came and she was taken from her dangerous position.

The want of a suitable horse at Aurora has long been felt, the old one having become so dilapidated that it is beginning to break down. The question arose, shall it be bought by subscription or by tax on the town? It was thought best to procure one by taxing the town, and a petition has been signed by nearly every voter in town, praying the next legislature to pass a local law, enabling the tax to be levied, and also fixing the number of each to be determined by a vote of the town.

The Oberlin *News* tells of the separation of a man and wife, former residents of that village, who have lived together for about forty years, and had fifteen children. What are the causes of the separation, or the names of the parties, are not stated. The husband retains the children in the old home, and the wife goes her own way. Neither wished a divorce, and articles of separation were drawn and executed.

At Painesville, Ohio, a few days ago, a man digging a well heard a sudden and unaccountable noise at a depth of twelve feet, which at first frightened him, but proved to be only natural gas, which was readily ignited with a lighted match. The Ashtabula *Telegram* thinks that gas in sufficient quantity may be found in the neighborhood of Painesville to repay the citizens for some united effort in boring for it.

The Bellefontaine *Republican* says: In sidewalks, more improvement has been made this year and last, than in the past twenty. Last year half a mile of Berea flagging was put down. This year, three times as much more has been put down, and will be down by the close of the season.

A fatal disease has been prevailing at Melmore, Seneca county, among the chickens, thinning out the hen coops terribly. For lack of any other name to suit the case better, the disease is called the chicken cholera. As high as thirty and forty die in a single flock.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 26, 1870.

Our money market continues to move along smoothly, and there are no changes of moment to report. This may also be said of the local stock market.

—The New York money market was very easy, and borrowers on call have readily supplied their requirements at 4@5 per cent., the marginal rate being 5. The reserve of the banks will undoubtedly be further strengthened in view of the large Treasury payments during the present and coming week. A continued demand is reported at the banks for discounts, while outside loans readily take prime commercial acceptances.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112
U. S. 6-20s, 1862	112½
U. S. 6-20s, 1864	111¾
U. S. 6-20s, 1865	111¾
U. S. 6-20s, 1867	111¾
U. S. 10-40s	108¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	108¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	108¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	108¾
Union Pacific Railway	85
Central Pacific Railway	85
Currency Funded	113½

—The New York *Tribune* of yesterday says: The stock market continued weak through most of the day, rather against the intention of a majority in the street, the support of the bull cliques having been anticipated after the decline which had taken place. It is believed by some of the knowing ones of the stock Exchange that the decline is a part of the present programme of the large holders of stock with an intent to arrow in the market a large short interest as a base of operations. If true, there is a move on the chessboard of speculation which ill-plays more shrewdness and intelligence than has been manifested for months, and if not clumsily managed by premature interference, may result in giving a better situation and strength to the market. The bears are sure to sell upon a declining market, and the more decided the decline, the more extensive will be their operations. In a speculative point of view, the course of the bull cliques to pursue is doubtless to allow prices to settle down for the time being for periods, when the larger will be the transactions, while the lower figures will doubtless attract an outside demand, unless the market sadly needs to give it strength and activity. In this way the owners of large "line stocks" can get rid, in case of them advantageously; but if, on the other hand, entirely ignoring the indifference, apathy, and timidity of outside and inside operators, the cliques persist in sustaining prices against the current of popular opinion, the market is likely to be kept in the grove in which it has run for months, and they will continue to be the owners, and, for all we know to the contrary, enchanted owners of the shares they now hold. The Vanderbilt stocks have fallen with the rest of the market, and the transactions in New York Central and Lake Shore have been quite large. Western Union has sparingly advanced for the sake of to suit the views and purposes of the pool, and has probably been cheated by the manipulators themselves who have accumulated purchases; aided by sales to realize on the part of the followers of the clique. Thus the check and decline in Western Union is accounted for. All things considered, we may adopt the opinion of the street that the day's transactions open up a prospect of more lively times in the Stock Exchange, "to-morrow, to-day, and yesterday" remaining as they have been most marked on miscellaneous shares, which were vigorously beaten out by the bears.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Conroy's Board Room, Apollo building, No. 60 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 26, 1870.	10:30	11:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
C. & P.	100½	100	100	100	100
Ga. scrip	100½	100	100	100	100
Reading	100½	100	100	100	100
Canton	100	100	100	100	100
Mich. Cent.					
Lake Shore	100	100	100	100	100
Ill. Cent.					
Chic. & R. I.	111½	111	111	111	111
C. & N. W.	90½	90	90	90	90
Pitts. & Ft. W.	100	100	100	100	100
Ft. Wayne	100	100	100	100	100
Pa. R. R.	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Pa. guar.					
Pa. 2nd mort.					
Pa. 3rd mort.					
Pittsburgh	86	86	86	86	86
Chic. & Alt.					
Chic. & Alt. pf.					
R. I. and P.					
Cant.					
Quicksilver	25	25	25	25	25
Quicksilver pf.	50	50	50	50	50
Wabash	50	50	50	50	50
Wabash pf.					
Terre Haute					
Terre Haute pf.					
Ohio & Miss.	30	30	30	30	30
Ohio & Miss. pf.					
Mil. & St. P.	80	80	80	80	80
Mil. & St. P. pf.					
Mil. & Pr. du C.					
Mil. & Pr. du C. pf.					
Rock Island	100	100	100	100	100
Fort Wayne					
Ohio & Miss. 2nd mort.					
Ohio & Miss. 3rd mort.					
Ohio & Miss. scrip					
Ohio & Miss. 7s					
Ohio & Miss. 7s, 2nd mort.					
Ohio & Miss. 7s, 3rd mort.					
Ohio & Miss. 7s, scrip					
Ohio & Miss. 7s, 1st mort.

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fall Carpets—Oliver McClintock & Co.
Liverpool Salt—P. Sellers & Co.
Public Sale of Coal Land—John Hair.
One Price Clothing House—A. J. Nutting.
New Law Publications—James R. Dodge.
Ladies' Handkerchiefs—Morgenstern & Co.
To Pulmonary Patients—Dr. Keyser.
Davy Washer and Wringer.
Do you want to Make Money—Paul Arbel.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—Jos. S. Finch & Co.
Address Wanted—Paul Arbel.
Flouring Mair for Sale—J. Ramsey & Son.
Partner Wanted—P. R., Commercial office.
Choice New Land—P. Sellers & Co.
Green Pork Hams—P. Sellers & Co.
Grand Concert—H. E. Allegheny city. October 31.
Hops—A House.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Masonic Hall—Deshenky, Hengler & Bloodgood's Mammoth Combination.
Boarding—163 Fourth st., ——— ——house.
Lecture—Hon. H. S. Swoope.
Mercantile Library Hall—Library Entertainment.
Harry Robinson—Christy & Hallett's Minstrels.
Academy of Music—Sappho Operetta Troupe.
Masonic Hall—Christy & Hallett's Minstrels.
Harry Robinson—Christy & Hallett's Minstrels.
St. Francis Hospital Fair—City Hall.
Mercantile Library Association—
Harry Robinson—Christy & Hallett's ——— Concert.
Snow Flake Flour—T. C. ——— Hallett's Minstrels.
Flat Rail for Sale—H. ——— ——ckins & Bro.
Cracker Meal—Mr. ——— ——chard, McCreery & Co.
Boston Crackers————
Offices to L——— ——Market's.
Grain ——— ——Commercial Office.
Bar ——— ——Pier, Dunseath & Co.
Sp——— ——ce for Sale—D. M. Davis.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co.
Agents Wanted—W. m. Sumner & Co.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Spalding's Glue.
"Pearls for the Hair—Phalon's."
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Executor's Sale of Real Estate.
Upholsterer—E. Edmundson & Son.
Cracker Meal—Mr. ——— ——chard, McCreery & Co.
Administrator's Notice—W. B. Scaife.
National Insurance Company, Alleghany.
Pure White Lead—Devlin, Dalzell & Co.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Atmore's Minced Meat—Reynolds & Bro.
Executrix's Notice—Robert Arthurs.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Fruit Trees—John R. & A. Murdoch.
Duquesne Cook Stove—D. De Haven & Sons.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations:

WEDNESDAY, October 26, 1870.

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	59°	7 A. M.	29.75
12 M.	66°	12 M.	29.71
6 P. M.	59°	6 P. M.	29.40

Elsewheres.

Philadelphia—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 61.
Baltimore—Cloudy; wind N. W.; ther. 64.
Detroit—Clear; wind N.; ther. 42.
Saginaw—Rain; wind N.; ther 42.
Cincinnati—Raining; wind S. W.; ther. 65.
Louisville—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 68.
Chicago—Cloudy; wind E.; ther. 54.
St. Louis—Cloudy; wind E.; ther. 71.
Omaha—Drizzling; ther. 65.

VAGRANTS.—Deputy Mayor Cartwright, of East Liberty, committed two prisoners to the association inside the county jail—both females.

THE United States Watch Company's watches are the most reliable and accurate time keepers. For sale by W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, 56 Fifth avenue.

NOTICE.—All parties are hereby cautioned against transacting any business with Thomas McMurray on our account, as we have discharged him from our employ. Lindsey, Sterrit & Enwer, 311 Liberty street.

THREATENING DEMONSTRATIONS.—John Donahue, being threatened by Timothy McGraw, laid his grievances before Alderman McMasters yesterday, and the accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

ASSAULTED AN OFFICER.—John Riley assaulted and abused officer James T. Hagee on Tuesday night, and yesterday Mayor Brush sent him to the Workhouse for thirty days, in default of a fine of $50.

THE United States Watch Company's watches are the most reliable and accurate time keepers. For sale by W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, 56 Fifth avenue.

A WAIF.—A female infant, very pretty by the way, was found on the front doorstep of a house on Forty-third street, yesterday morning. It was well dressed and wrapped in fine blankets, but nothing to indicate who its parents are. It is being cared for.

A NEGRO WAIF.—Mrs. Madden, residing on Gazzam's hill, states that three weeks ago a colored woman called at her house, and left, for a few moments, a negro baby, while she went on an errand. She has not been back since. Mrs. Madden pays no heed of the little "fifteenth amendment," and consequently she is referred to Mr. Fortune.

WATER IN LAWRENCEVILLE.—On Monday evening the water was turned through the new pipes of the Lawrenceville district, including part of the Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Part of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards. The result was entirely satisfactory, and yesterday morning the supply of that district was regularly commenced.

PRE-EMINENTLY SUPERIOR.—The new note and letter paper called *Par Excellence*, and manufactured for and sold exclusively by J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 131 Wood street, is well named, as all who have examined and tested it admit. It is superior to any paper yet offered here, and must soon become widely appreciated. Try it.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.—M. Rush lodged complaint before Alderman Taylor, charging J. Moore with false pretenses. He alleges that Moore obtained ten dollars, on two occasions, from deponent, giving him as security for the payment of the amount a note of Lloyd & Co. of Ebensburg, Pa. He had no credit with that firm, as was afterwards learned, hence the suit. The accused was arrested, but the case was settled.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL FAIR.—Among the numerous places of resort now open in the city, none can be more deserving of a visit than the fair now in progress at City Hall for the benefit of the St. Francis Hospital. The booths are elegantly and tastefully arranged, fine in appearance, good music is furnished each evening, and everything is done to make the visitor welcome. To those who have not yet visited the fair we say go; and to those who have been there we say, go again.

NOT A SHAM MERCHANT.—Henry Willets boarded Phillip Johnson until the latter owed him nineteen dollars. This little kindness, Henry avers, was extended Phillip on the supposition that he was a bona fide owner in a sop manufactory, but when payment of the bill was demanded and refused, an investigation was made, and Mr. Willets found the factory was a sham. Alderman Taylor will endeavor to adjust the differences of Messrs. W. & J.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.—Why is it that the Singer Sewing Machine so largely oversells all the other companies in the United States and elsewhere? Because the popular judgment, which has been thoroughly tested, has decided all the points of difference in favor of the new Family Sewing Machine, made by this firm. Owing to the great popularity of the new machine, forty thousand more were sold in 1869 than in anything like two years before the agency of Messrs. Straw & Morton, No. 20 Sixth street, and examine the machines. No extra charge are expected.

A RICH TREAT.—The announcement that the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston, is about to visit this city is enough to set everybody planning to go. This unrivalled musical organization is now in the twenty-second week of its tour, and "improves with age," though many who have enjoyed its performances before will doubt the possibility of any such improvement. The Club will give two grand concerts at the New Mercantile Library Hall next week, on Thursday and Friday evenings. Arrangements as to sale of tickets will be duly announced.

EVERYBODY GOT WET.—The rain came down in torrents, the wind blew, and all nature was in tears—till the auction sale of the bankrupt stock of dry goods by Messrs. Whiting & Co., on Wood street, under Lafayette Hall, came off as usual, when all were happy. It is to state that the crowds of people who daily attend this sale are not disappointed in the least. The bargains that are carried away every day pass all comprehension. Everybody must be well satisfied with what they buy, no matter how cheap. Go and see how they do it, and our word for it, you will go home with your hands full of goods and your pocket full of money.

THE RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.—A stalwart fellow, refusing to give his name, was arrested yesterday evening for intemperance, with an offensive addition that officer Kennedy had a prisoner in charge fresh unknown, when the bully ordered to come up and attempted to release him. The officer threw the bully to the ground, and, while he was struggling to free himself, another officer came up and arrested him. Mayor Brush will interview him this morning, and we know his experience will not be the pleasant one he thinks it will be at the present time. He will ascertain, to his discomfiture, no doubt, what it costs to interfere with the police in the manner described.

TERM CONCLUDED.

The Quarter Sessions Court—Number of Cases Tried, &c—Aggregate Sentences, &c.

The September term of the Court of Quarter Sessions was concluded yesterday afternoon. His Honor Judge Stowe, in discharging the jury, remarked that it was due to the District Attorney to say that there had been more business transacted within the past eight weeks—since the term commenced—than had been done in the same space of time for the same number of years before. There had been four hundred and seventy-five cases presented to the Grand Jury for their action during the coming winter, probably by Christmas.

ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS.

The building was designed by Messrs. Ralph & Peebles, architects, of Allegheny. After visiting the principal theatres and opera houses in the East, the plan was made with great care (being generally the same as that of the Academy of Music), and reflects great credit on the gentlemen named. The contractor for the whole building is Mr. Geo. W. Ritner, and the carpenter work is done by Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of Ebensburg, Pa. He had no credit with that firm, as was afterwards learned, hence the suit. The accused was arrested, but the case was settled.

THE FOUNDATION AND WALLS

Were laid by J. L. L. Knox, and built in the best manner, the walls being thirty inches thick. The front on Diamond street is of cut stone, up to the level of the auditorium, and presents a very neat and massive appearance. The brick walls, which are supported throughout by wrought iron rolled beams, made by the Sligo Iron Works, Pittsburgh, are twenty-two to thirty inches thick. An idea of the massive strength of the building may be inferred from the fact that the iron girders supporting the front walls are capable of sustaining the weight of the building, a weight of three hundred tons, while the iron girders of the rear are capable of supporting the stage, parquette, galleries and all other important parts of the building, where great strength is required, over two hundred tons. Mr. Knox is proud of them being bolted together in many places.

THE AUDITORIUM.

The auditorium will be a feast in the clear (exclusive of the stage) having a wide vestibule extending entirely around it, at the sides of which are closets, ladies' retiring rooms, waiters' rooms, &c., and at the front of the floor of the auditorium to the ceiling is 65 feet. The galleries are two in number, and are supported by wrought iron girders, with heavy iron columns, and extended from the rear, so that there will be no posts to obstruct the view of the stage from any part of the house. There will be three proscenium boxes on each side of the stage, decorated and furnished in the best manner.

The seats will be the patent folding iron opera chairs, upholstered with crimson plush, and constructed in such a way that two hundred persons, and will be provided with ample passage ways.

THE STAGE

Is forty-eight feet by ninety feet wide, and is, as before stated, supported upon wrought iron girders. The clear space under the whole is thirty feet, allowing ample room for the stage machinery, traps, &c., by which the wonderful scenic effects are produced, as we have often seen at our theatres, who visited the prominent New York theatres are familiar.

THE DECORATIONS

Will be principally white and gold. The ceiling, which is of galvanized iron, will be handsomely frescoed in such appropriate figures, such as "Music," "Poetry," &c.

ENTRANCES.

The best features of the house, which has been planned throughout with great care, are the entrances and means of exit, which are so designed that the largest audience may be quietly dismissed in a few minutes. There is probably no similar house in the country with so many ways of exit—first there is the principal entrance from Fifth avenue, which is twenty feet wide, leading directly into the auditorium; next, a public entrance on Diamond street for the galleries, and a wide stairway from the auditorium to the basement floor, from which another flight of stairs on Wood street may be reached. In addition to these there are eight wide iron doors, which may be easily reached from any part of the house, there are the usual private entrances for the performers, &c., and a point to be noted of rapid and gratifying improvement in dramatic taste, such as has called for a building of this small size, is the grand command the best theatrical talent in the country. Every "Old Theatre," with many pleasant associations, has passed away, but even the corner stone had been removed the foundation of another building with the determination exclusively to the drama, and therefore its legitimate success. The improvements on a site which, a few rods from the demolished structure, This splendid edifice—THE COLEMAN OPERA HOUSE—we now propose to describe:

THE LOCATION.

The new house is located on Diamond street, in the rear of the present Opera House. The building has a front of 130 feet and is 95 feet deep